

THE Gleichchen Call



Eleventh Year, No. 27

GLEICHCHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year

CLUNY

BY JOHN GLAMBECK.

From being one of the most obscure points on the main line of the C. P. R. Cluny is fast coming into prominence. In fact Cluny is just now being put on the map and just as soon as Queenstown farmers can cross on the new bridge you will see Cluny grow and will keep on growing until that lucky day comes when the railroad runs through Queenstown. Just as the Queenstown farmers have helped to make Gleichchen so they will make Cluny, as this is the nearest and most convenient shipping point right now. It is not that we love Cluny more nor Gleichchen less, but simply the matter of miles. As a matter of fact when farmers arrive at the river, with a load of grain their teams are about played out and the nearest town looks none too close.

A couple of years ago when Gleichchen was still "wet" things were a little different but now it is "alleged" as the Chinamen say.

Cluny's chief asset used to be its water. It appears that the town is built over an underground lake and no matter where you dig you will strike water in plenty, and everybody there has a flowing well. In fact some of the wells sent streams of water away up in the air when first dug and the water is still coming all over the town.

The reason why Cluny has been so slow in getting around is chiefly on account of the uncertainty of Queenstown farmers getting across the river. When the ferry was running or the river froze over, every Queenstown farmer hauled to Cluny and business boomed, but when crossing stopped Cluny became as quiet as a churchyard. The livery stable was empty, few ate at the restaurants and the lumber yards and stores sold but little. Under these unstable conditions there was not much inducement for anyone to start business in Cluny and the few old timers, business people who hung on simply because they could not make enough money to get away, had a hard struggle.

My first impression of Cluny, when we first began to haul grain there, was a little old box car used for a station, a section house, a loading platform, a few scattered dwellings and geese and ducks galore.

The Alberta Pacific put up a box like structure where those farmers who did not have enough grain to ship as a carload could shovel their grain into and get ready cash for it. When shoveling was finished Mr. Moore the elevator man, took us over his house and fed us up at so much per head.

There was no livery barn in Cluny in those early days as Mr. Forsyth, the Cluny livery king, had not yet arrived upon the scene. The farmers had to bring hay and oats for their horses and tie them to a freight car while they were eating. Everybody had to make the round trip in a day or sleep on the prairie as accommodations were not to be had.

Later on when the elevator companies discovered what a great grain belt there was hidden away beyond the Bow River they began to build elevators at Cluny. First came the Alberta Pacific, next the Ogilvie's and later Terwilliger's and the new one built last fall and operated by Mr. Simard. On Monday of last week, according to schedule work commenced on the Alberta Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Things began to move in Cluny

just as soon as it was definitely settled that the Provincial Government was getting tired of the everlasting kicking and threats of the Queenstown farmers and had decided to build a bridge south of the town. A number of wide-awake business men, who know a good thing when they see it, began to buy out some of the old merchants, lots doubled and trebled in price, the Union Bank put up a new branch, the restaurants, including the enterprising Chink, began to spread out and buildings are going up in every direction.

The Queenstown Farmers Union, or rather the Co-operative Association, decided to make Cluny its headquarters and bought two lots and a shed on the front street, established a lumber yard and put a man in charge to handle lumber, cedar posts, twine, wire, lime, cement, etc.

So right now Cluny is one of the busiest spots on the line and the town is full of workmen employed on the new bridge, elevator and various other buildings now going up. There is still room for enterprising business men in the drug business, harness repair shop, and a number of other branches of business.

A few of the advance loads of the great Queenstown crop have begun to arrive and if the old ferry can bear up with the strain there will be something doing in a few weeks.

News From Namaka

W. D. Bennett and bride arrive home from Calgary last week. Their new home north of Namaka is nearing completion.

The proceeds from the Red Cross dance on the 7th inst. amounted to \$15.50. This amount has been handed over to the Namaka branch of the Red Cross Society.

The Calgary branch of the Red Cross society are making an appeal for Christmas stockings for the soldiers at the front. These will be sent away this week.

Threshing is in full swing around Namaka. Two crews are working on Namaka farm. R. Tupper is threshing north of Namaka. J. C. Peterson hopes to start this week.

The first grain to be hauled to the new United Grain Growers Elevator was brought in by H. Wooster. This is interesting as Mr. Wooster, as secretary of the Farmers Union, was the most active member of the Union in promoting the scheme to build the elevator.

For results advertise in the CALL.

Not long since The Call came in for some severe criticism for refusing to roast those in charge of the Red Cross in Calgary for holding a sale of socks. Our tormentors were quite sure this sale was graft and expressed themselves in some very strong language. The Call, however, has become quite hard on such attacks and decided to wait until full information could be obtained. Now we learn that the Red Cross did have a sale of socks, but the socks were some sent in that did not come up to the requirements and the money received at the sale was used to purchase all wool white socks. It is hoped this explanation will prove satisfactory.

Mrs. Ramsay is visiting relatives at Edmonton.

This Year's Wheat Grades High Town Council Meeting

If present indications can be relied on, the greater part of the wheat grown in Western Canada this year will be of the highest grades—No. 1 Hard, No. 1 Northern and No. 2 Northern. Reports from all over the west state that grain arriving at the elevators is remarkably high in quality. This year there will probably be more No. 1 Hard wheat than in any recent year. It must contain at least 75 per cent of Hard Red Fife, as against 60 per cent in No. 1 Northern, and practically every kernel must be perfect in size, plumpness, color and hardness. Of eighteen cars of wheat arriving at Calgary in two successive days recently seven graded No. 1 Hard, seven No. 1 Northern and the remainder No. 2 Northern. The weight of the wheat in all of the cars but one was more than sixty pounds to the bushel.

Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle for Cluny

Some fine Jersey cattle, consisting of thirty head of cows and one bull have arrived from Tacoma, Washington. They were imported by the owners of a large ranch near Cluny, and came from the estate of Charles Richardson, who had gradually built up a herd of very high standard. All the animals are fine specimens of the Jersey breed, and are a decided acquisition to the dairy cattle in Alberta. Practically every kind of cattle do well in Alberta, but the Holstein is, as elsewhere, mostly seen. But the cattle of the Channel Island breeds, although not so numerous, are considered by those who own them to be unrivalled in the dairy field. In fact, the record for butter production of Western Canada is held by a Jersey cow, Rosalind, of Old Basing, owned by C. A. Julian Sharnan of Red Deer, which in one year produced 1,031.80 pounds of butter.

QUEENSTOWN

Tom Saunders, our popular captain of the famous Cluny ferry, has sold his land to Ole Brinker.

Last Wednesday a meeting of the fishermen and farmers was called at the Pioneer School for the purpose of discussing the price of threshing. Although the meeting had been called at a very short notice a great crowd turned out and the school was packed.

In the beginning the discussion became rather hot and personal at times, and Mr. Macomber, the chairman, had to call the order repeatedly. The meeting finally calmed down and much valuable discussion followed. The threshermen were called upon to make a detailed statement of their increased expenditure of running their outfits, which they refused to do, saying it was yet too early to state what threshing could be done for.

Finally Wm. Brown, sr., stated he had carefully gone into all the details of operating a threshing outfit with the increased cost of labor, etc., and he thought wheat could not be profitably threshed this year for less than 13 cents per bushel, and said that he was willing to thresh for any one at that figure.

A motion was then made and unanimously carried that it was the sense of the meeting that 13 cents a bushel should be the maximum price for threshing. This motion would not as a matter of course bar any thresherman from threshing at a lower figure if he felt so disposed.

Hardly enough threshing has been done yet to prove anything in regard to yields. Wheat on stubble appears to go from 18 to 22 bushels, and new breaking 25 or better. I have no reports on wheat on summerfallow yet.

This fall as usual a lot of the old timers, who used to be seen around Queenstown, are drifting back. E. Petersen, P. Hansen, C. Gustogow and various others. Even our old friend Ike Jordan has arrived on the scene, and is working on James Burk's new house.

Nels Johnston has sold his farm in the lake bottom to Wm. Brown and bought the Millikowsky place.

Subscribe for a THE CALL.

A Town Council meeting was held Tuesday evening at which it was decided to draft a by-law to borrow sufficient money to extend the water to the east end of the town, providing that the Utility Commission will sanction it. It was also decided to drain Plante lake and that the secretary have the sidewalks repaired and the numerous holes in the streets filled up. A number more street lights are to be put up and over thirty applications for electric lights applied for was reported. The cow question was discussed but no action taken, although Ald. Hogg vigorously objected to continuing to water the town herd. It was stated the electric light plant was now a paying concern, but that it would be better to wait until the plant was moved before adjusting the scale of prices to be charged and an all-night service inaugurated.

Dr. Farquharson was summoned to Hutton Tuesday night to hold an inquest on the body of a man found near there in the river. He is expected back to night.

Coming Events

Charges are 25c. per line under Coming Events heading unless otherwise advertised with the CALL.

Sept. 26—Crossfield Stockyards.

Sept. 26—H. B. Potter's auction sale, Nightingale.

Oct. 4—"Step Lively".

Oct. 8—Thanksgiving Day.

Oct. 8—A. G. Edwards auction sale.

The California Belles are coming soon.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

W. W. WINSPEAR

General Merchant

Agent for Semi-ready tailoring Namaka, Alta.

Electric Shop

and supply store has been opened next to the post office. House or barn wiring in either town or country.

If there should be no one in the store push button at side of door and their will be some one to attend to your wants.

Estimates free. 28

E. Kelly, Prop.

FOR SALE

14 MARES and 4 GELDINGS

Weighing from 1200 to 1500 lbs. All well-broken and ready for work. Prices right. Apply to

W. McCAMON, WEST'S BARN, Gleichchen, Alta.

or Pacific Cold Storage Office.

MATTHEWS & KIDNEY

The Cash Stores

GLEICHCHEN

CLUNY

Fruit

Fruit

We will have another car of fruit ready for sale

SATURDAY MORNING

The prices will be equal to the wholesale price in Calgary and in many cases actually less.

Dry Goods

This is where we shine. The amount of new customers being added almost every day is sufficient Proof. No hold up prices. Just good straight business.

Matthews & Kidney

QUALITY

SERVICE

LUMBER

Now is the time to build your granaries. Our stock has been carefully selected. Dry material is what you need for granaries and that is what we have. Come and see it.

Sixteen Foot Poles

We have just the thing you need for those corrals you will have to build this fall—look them over.

A complete line of building material always on hand

Revelstoke Sawmill Co., Limited

V. BASHAW, Local Manager
Phones 69 and 46

THE AMARANTH CLUB

J. S. FLETCHER

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

Being, like a good many well-conditioned and sleek men, unable to live without luxury, he had surrounded himself with all the comforts that he desired. He had a beautiful sitting room in which he kept his pictures, his choice-bound books, and his grand piano. The pictures were all of the best; the books were classics; on the grand piano he dispensed music with the taste and skill of a virtuoso; the friends who visited him were always charmed with this room, and recognized in Otto a man of irreproachable taste. He had another room into which only the most intimate of his friends ever penetrated, this was a sort of study and library in which he could read and write. He had a wonderful set of reference books there, dealing with the affairs of almost every country under the sun, and an equally wonderful collection of maps, and with these books and maps he spent a great deal of his day. And besides these apartments and these things he had a luxurious sleeping chamber and an elegantly appointed bath room, and in order to look after them and him the most trusted and confidential of body servants, a reserved, hard-featured, inscrutable-eyed man whose name was Metz.

This man, opening the outer door of his master's chambers one morning in response to a knock and ring, found himself confronted by Mrs. Tressingham, at sight of whom he immediately stepped back in a fashion that suggested a bygone military training. It was no easy thing for any visitors to see von Roon of a morning, but Metz knew that the lady before him had the entire to his master at any time. And Hilda swept in as if the place were his own.

"Mr. von Roon up yet, Metz?" she enquired carelessly.

"My master will be out of his dressing room in a few minutes, madam," answered the man with measured accents. "I shall tell him you are here."

He opened the door of the sitting room and bowed her within; a moment later she heard von Roon's voice from beyond the other door. Ere she had time to select a chair he opened the door of his study and stood smiling at her, a big, pink man of glowing health, and a man of glowing looks as if he had not a care or a thought in the world beyond his own pleasure.

"Come in here," he said. "I am just going to have my coffee. You will, perhaps, have some also?" Hilda crossed into the inner room and threw herself into one of the two deep, leather covered chairs which it contained.

"No," she answered. "But you can tell Metz to give me a glass of champagne."

Von Roon looked at her. She returned his look with a steady glance and he shrugged his shoulders.

"Eh, well, then," he said. "It is, at any rate, better than brandy and soda. Your nerves are all right?"

"My nerves are all right," she answered. "And I ate my breakfast at nine o'clock, and it's now twelve."

"I'll give you a biscuit, and then to clear out. I want to talk."

Von Roon watched her in silence as she slipped his coffee and ate a roll. She drank a glass of champagne from the bottle which Metz had opened for her, and poured herself another.

"I'm not giving way to drink, Otto," she said, looking at him. "And, as you know, I don't drink between meals. But I've been doing a lot of thinking this morning and I wanted something. That's it—that stuff."

"Yes," he said. "Talk. The subject?"

"That's evident," she answered. "This affair with the door."

"I've told you a thousand times," said von Roon calmly, "that the room is sound-proof. And it is—though it is—and Metz was eavesdropping at the door, Metz is—Metz."

"It's his habit," she said. "Well, this affair with Ellington, then. Otto, I don't think I can do anything with him."

Von Roon who had just struck a match in order to light a cigarette, dropped it with a sharp exclamation.

"What! You?" he said. "You?"

She looked back at him, as if she were trying to gauge his knowledge of her.

"It's just because I am I," she answered; "just because I know my own powers, know what I can do, that I say I don't think I can do anything with this man. He's—he's not quite what I expected—not quite what I thought he would turn out to be."

Von Roon made no immediate answer. He sat, blowing away little rings and spirals of smoke, and watched her. And presently, seeing that he showed no signs of speaking, Hilda went on.

"The fact is, Otto, I never met quite that type of man before. He said, 'I think I know just what he feels.' He's in a certain way fascinated. He likes to be with me; he likes to hear me talk; he's flattered in a way, to have the pleasure of my society. Remember that these people are essentially bourgeois, and

that being so, there's a distinct taste in them for the company of the aristocracy. It's flattering to the pride of the Ellingtons—the younger ones, anyway—that Lord Hartsdale's sister should have taken them up. George Ellington's pride goes up several inches if he's seen in the park with the Honorable Mrs. Tressingham. But—"

She paused and laughed a little, and von Roon noticed the curl of her lip as she laughed ceased.

"Ah, yes!" he murmured. "The but, eh? But—what?"

"But he's afraid of me," she said. "And in addition to being afraid, he's suspicious."

"Ah, perhaps not the sort of suspicion that you mean, Otto! It's a suspicion that you wouldn't understand—that I could scarcely explain to you. But it's there. He doesn't suspect me of any design on him; he doesn't think I want to rob him of anything; but the suspicion, I tell you, is there. I've seen it. And it will always keep him so far off that I shall never be able to draw him any nearer. Although he doesn't know it himself, there's a great deal of the old puritanical papa in Mr. George Ellington. And in my case it will prove his safeguard."

Von Roon nodded his head several times. He was evidently thinking deeply, turning over in his scheming mind all that she put before him.

And he rose and began to pace the room, his hands grasping each other behind his back.

"Yes, yes!" he said at last. "I think I see what you mean. You're a very clever woman, Hilda, and I don't believe you're likely to go far wrong in your conclusions. But—our arrangement? It's of the utmost seriousness, utmost importance. We must have—or see that document. He'll have it. The easiest way seemed to be to get it out of him—him, you understand. And—through you."

He paused, and looked at her searchingly; but she made no answer and presently von Roon went on.

"That money, now—the five thousand," he said. "It can be increased. If that—"

She made an impatient movement with her hand.

"It's not that," she said. "It's simply, Otto, that having weighed everything up, I don't see my way to do it."

Von Roon dropped into his chair and threw away his cigarette.

"It's done, then?" he asked.

"No," she answered. "Not done; there's another way."

"Ah! And that?"

Hilda motioned him to push his cigarette box towards her. She looked at him while her fingers picked up what she wanted. And when she spoke, she leaned forward, and with another unconscious glance towards the door, another lowering of her voice, she whispered two words:

"The wife."

Von Roon started.

"The wife? His wife?"

"His wife. Of course."

"Ah! You see a chance there?"

"A better chance—a much better chance—a far greater chance."

(To Be Continued.)

New Co-Operative Creamery

Farmers' Interests Will Be Protected in Manufacturing Cream

When the new Co-operative Creamery Company will be in operation by the beginning of November, the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture will still have its work cut out and plenty of it to do. The grading of cream and butter will still be part of the work of the branch which will also maintain and increase its campaign of education for the improvement of all through the province of the dairy industry in general and the production of cream and butter in particular. The Co-operative Creameries will take charge of the strictly business end of the operations.

The dairy branch has a staff of competent creamery managers engaged to protect the farmers' interests in manufacturing their cream into butter and gradually Saskatchewan butter is gaining more and more ground in the markets all over the country. To enable the shippers to produce cream of the highest quality it is necessary to instruct them as to the best methods of caring for dairy utensils and other matters pertaining to the good production of milk, cream and butter and this educational work is accomplished by the department by means of circulars and other literature and all information that might be required is furnished free by the dairy branch of all who apply for it.

Beauty Skin Deep

A young planter in Mississippi had an old servant called Uncle Mose, who had cared for him as a child and whose devotion had never waned.

The young man became engaged to a beauty of the neighborhood who was credited with the possession of a violent temper. Noticing that Uncle Mose never mentioned his approaching marriage, the planter said one day:

"Mose, you know I am going to marry Miss Currier?"

"Yassuh, I knows it."

"I haven't heard you say anything about it, Mose."

"No, suh," said Mose. "Tain't no need to say nuthin' about it. I's got nuthin' to say."

"But you must have some opinion about so important a step on my part?"

"Well, suh," said the old negro, with some hesitation, "yo' knows one thing—the most pizzenest snakes has got the most prettiest skins."

Irish World.

"I am afraid this high cost of living is going to introduce another innovation in the average kitchen."

"What is that?"

"The foodless cooker."—Baltimore American.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Principles Of Canning

Methods to Be Followed in Order to Deal With Micro Organisms

The home canning industry, practically speaking, creates value out of nothing. Without it many tons of canned goods would have to be transported by rail and truck. Industrious farm wives create every year millions of dollars' worth of new products and save thousands of dollars in transportation charges through this important home industry. In the present troubled times it is a national duty to increase the food supply for the non-productive season and take all extra strain from our transportation systems.

During the last decade considerable attention has been given to canning and preserving in the home. Experiment stations and state colleges have issued bulletins dealing with the subject, and there is at present a considerable amount of literature dealing with this important home industry. However, after reading several dozens of such canning bulletins or notices the writer was especially surprised at the identical wording and tables appearing in most of them. Where the ultimate possible has been reached variations cannot be improvements, but in these canning bulletins it is apparent that tables have been copied without performing actual experiments. In some cases again the compilers have made the canning conditions more severe, thinking without doubt that it was better to err on the safe side. On the whole the bulletins do not explain sufficiently why certain things are done and in that way do not engage the intellectual co-operation of the farm wives.

The principle of canning is very simple in theory, although hard in execution. Fruits and vegetables are spoiled by the action of bacteria. Kill the bacteria on the vegetables; enclose them in airtight receptacles, and they will keep for ever. Nothing can be more simple. The easiest way to kill bacteria is by means of heat, so we boil the vegetables until the last bacterium has succumbed. Here, however, we meet our first practical difficulty. Long boiling will spoil most vegetables, so we must limit the heating. Some bacteria are killed very easily, but unfortunately the bacteria found in the soil are extremely resistant and their spores will survive boiling for several hours. Most fruits and vegetables are slightly soiled when being harvested, and roots such as carrots, beets, etc., are covered with soil bacteria and spores. We mentioned that bacterial spores are very resistant, but after being boiled for a short time the skin of the spore is softened and a new bacterium germinates out of it. Thus after heating, the vegetables once, only spores remain and these softened spores will germinate over night. By boiling again the next day we can kill these young bacteria very easily, and except for a few very resistant spores the material will be perfectly free from micro organisms. A third heating would dispose of these remaining spores, but it is very doubtful whether they are worth all that work.

Canning is a compromise between the bacteriological necessity to kill all the bacteria and the practical rule that food must be appetising. This last rule is absolute, and thus we must try to circumvent the bacteriological law. As we said before, the soil bacteria are very resistant, and by excluding as many as possible from the very start the problem of killing them becomes much simpler. Cleanliness in harvesting will be a great help. For example, peas should be harvested by hand in dry weather, and the pods carefully washed before being shelled. Such peas will contain hardly any bacteria at all. They are then scalded or blanched and dipped in cold water to harden the skins again. The blanching will kill numerous bacteria if the cold water used afterwards is very pure a simple heating for about 30 minutes of the peas when in the can will be satisfactory. It is perfectly advisable to use in the blanching process water that has been boiled and cooled again in a closed receptacle. The inconvenience of this boiling is less than the trouble of sterilizing the peas on two successive days, or even three days. Acting in this way it is possible to can young peas which cannot stand two or three days' heating.

Another source of infection is found in the preserving jars. It cannot hurt a jar to be boiled under water and in order to reduce the heating time of the filled jars the empty jars should be boiled before-hand for at least 40 minutes and filled hot. Of course the boiling point also, and the rubber rings must be dipped in boiling water before putting them on the jars.

Before finishing we must draw attention to the importance of having doors and windows carefully closed when packing the jars. Not only is there the danger of the least draught cracking the hot jars, but the summer air is always teeming with bacteria and moulds, which would drop in the jars. For the same reason the packing room should be clean and the air as little disturbed as possible. Several times we have watched canning operations where the housewife, after taking in the finite care to wash the jars, producing clouds of dust, or have the kitchen swept just before canning, which will stir up millions of bacteria that will settle down again

Glory Of The Prairie

The Splendor of a Western Sunset Is Described

A band of cloud bars the horizon to the sinking sun. It hangs a flattened arch imminent over the prairie. Yet so soft and luminous are its gray-blue folds, so fantastic are the shapes it takes and holds and loses, that the imagination is more bent on the weavings of its shuttle than on the glory that lies dimmed but just behind.

The texture is of those airy things women wear to the theatre; fluffy as down and yet clinging to a certain definite line of beauty. Grotesque shapes emerge, shadow themselves a brief moment against the western glow, and dissolve into murky void. Here is Aurora speeding her chariot; and close behind follows a monster of a prehistoric age, crawling upon its belly across the emblazoned sky and thrusting out a devouring tongue of flame. Buffalo and beaver, Indians waving tomahawks, trailing dachshunds, coffee pots and elevators—all these things are to be seen this wonderful night staged upon the western sky.

But of a sudden and framed by this pagan fantasy, the sun illuminates the arch between cloud and skyline. Vivid in that golden haze stand out two tiny cloudlets, two glowing marionettes upon the earthy stage—or, if you will, the cherubim and seraphim guarding the holy place of the sun's decline.

No mountain scenery, no rocky gorge, no famed approach of the tourist, can vie with this splendor of prairie sunset. Sea horizons alone compare; but these lack in their glittering and corrugated expanse the melting shadows of the prairie, and the grave unhidden face it turns to heaven.

Ah! it is not because we now must bid our prairie a tender adieu that we have for her in this her vestal hour a choking rush of love and devotion?

For see—already little pines, emulant in their serried ranks of the wheat fields that lie at their feet, encroach upon our vision. Already the immemorial rock thrusts shoulder pink and gray through the sward. On either side the rail track the dark fringe deepens, and only back there behind us, in the narrow vista cut by man, still dominates the unbroken line of the prairie.

Althwart it there still hangs a band of sunset cloud, now etched in space as the steel bridge of the railway which crosses to develop into an important industry in the province.

The money crop yielded 800,000 pounds, and real progress was made in the production of vegetables, which had hitherto not received the attention it deserved, seeing that the quality of the vegetables grown there is as high as anywhere in the West. As in Alberta and Saskatchewan, the prosperity of the farmer in Manitoba has enabled him to begin the acquisition of the automobile, one of the chief benefits of which is the promotion of social intercourse in the country.

The Evaporated Apple Industry

Government Bulletin Describes New Process for Evaporating Apples

With the apple picking season close at hand and the large quantities of apples grown in Canada, a more timely bulletin than one on the Evaporated Apple Industry, written by Mr. C. S. McMillan, chief travelling inspector of fruit and vegetable canneries, and issued by the department of agriculture, Ottawa, could hardly be devised. It speaks of the old time methods when apples were cut into sections and hung up to dry, and then, with many illustrations and drawings, describes in full the progress that has been made in the process, the wholesomeness and nutritive value of the evaporated apple, the implements that can be used, and the structures that are available for manufacturing on a scale of production. The bulletin remarks that the industry is only in its infancy in Canada, but is of great value and importance and open to extensive development. It gives the results of many experiments and, in short, in plain and explicit language, explains very fully the operations that are necessary to bring the evaporated apple up to the highest standard of commercial excellence and nutritive value. The bulletin can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Alberta Timothy Seed Grades High

Fifty-two cars of timothy seed were assembled, cleaned and graded at the Canadian Government Elevator at Calgary, Alberta, last year. Of this quantity forty-six cars were sent to outside points, chiefly Vancouver and the eastern markets. This seed was very satisfactory, but owing to the heavy percentage of hull seed, the larger portion of it came under No. 2 and 3 grades. Alberta timothy seed is much sought after on the coast and eastern markets at the present time, and there is no doubt that with the improved methods of handling which are now being introduced it will be possible to maintain a higher grade.

Mrs. Barton (to small daughter saying prayers)—A little louder, dear, I can't hear.

Daughter—Yes, but I'm not speaking to you.—New York Times.

Canadian Eggs

Gain In Britain

One Reason Why Prices Are Advanced on the Home Market

One of the very obvious reasons why the price of eggs has been increasing in Canada since the outbreak of war three years ago is that instead of keeping all her eggs at home, as was practically the case in 1914, Canada has been exporting large consignments of eggs to England. Formerly Great Britain got fifty per cent. of her eggs from Russia, but that source of supply was almost completely cut off, and the void has been filled as far as possible by eggs from Canada and the United States. Today Canadian eggs occupy a strong position in the British market. The question which the Canadian trade commissioner in Liverpool now asks is whether or not Canada can hold her greatly extended egg trade in the United Kingdom.

He points out that "during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the war imports of Canadian eggs, which had formerly been well known on the British market, fell to negligible quantities, the board of trade returns noting only 14,700 great hundreds (of 120 eggs) in 1911, none at all in 1912, and 1,950 in 1913. Home requirements had so greatly increased, that Canada had become a large importer of eggs, and the total output was readily absorbed at satisfactory prices. At the same time the increasing competition of continental sources of supply on the overseas market, favored, as they were, by steadily growing efficiency in organization for collecting, packing, grading, storing and marketing, lower production costs, and by a natural advantage of geographical situation, had brought prices to a level that ceased to hold up special attractions to the shipper."

"The war had an immediate effect upon these supplies, the total imports dropping from 21,579,950 great hundreds in 1913 to 17,904,805 in 1914, 10,246,926 in 1915 and 6,606,411 in 1916. Russian eggs in particular, which had furnished over fifty per cent. of the total in 1913, dropped in 1914 to 6,870,827 great hundreds in 1915 and 734,525 or eleven per cent. of the total in 1916. This decrease in supplies from the continent resulted naturally, in producing high prices and a strong demand for transatlantic eggs, and the greatly increased production of Canadian eggs has enabled our shippers to take full advantage of the situation."

1914 Canadian egg imports into this country were 361,173 great hundreds, in 1914, 916,326 and in 1916, 1,431,778.

"Considerable complaint was made of the pack of eggs sent forward in 1914, and the resulting condition in which the product reached the market. These initial disadvantages, however, have been largely overcome by the shippers and at the present time Canadian eggs occupy a very satisfactory position in the eyes of the consumer. They are very attractive, packed, clean and of the desired color, of good size and weight, and while Danish and Irish fresh eggs, they are generally superior to all but the best grades of Russian eggs, especially as regards size and appearance. They always command a premium of from one to two shillings per case over American eggs."

The Policewoman

Must Have Gift of Diplomacy and Know Human Nature

A policewoman must be something of a diplomatist as many of her duties are of a delicate and intricate character, according to a London correspondent. She must keep in friendly touch with the policemen, who are not always too ready to receive women members of the force as their colleagues.

The other day, for instance, one of the members of the force found in a back street in Westminster a sturdy young pickpocket struggling and arguing with a drunken woman who refused to move or to act in any sort of sensible fashion. The policewoman, seeing his difficulties, came up to him and the constable gave the case up to her, saying that he could do nothing with the woman. Fortunately, the policewoman happened to have a peculiar gift for dealing with drunken women, and by dint of good humor, argument and strength of body managed to get her out of the street and into her home, which was not far distant.

Another admirable portion of the work done by policewomen, especially in London, is the patrolling of streets and suburban country lanes and fields. The women patrol in couples, and are in uniform. Their work lies in the big railway terminals and in certain districts where there are houses suspected of containing many bad characters who lure young girls within their doors.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

Moroccan Gratitude

The following story, vouched for by a leading British representative in Morocco, is not only interesting in itself, but has a quite instructive moral. Some eight years ago, before France had consolidated her position in Morocco, an uprising took place in Fez of the fanatic anti-European Mussulman population in which numbers were massacred.

The outrage was speedily suppressed by the French troops, and the usual consequences ensued.

General Lyautey, the chief command, was at the time absent; but he hastened to the spot, and found the Drum-Head Court martial in full swing, sentencing prisoners by the hundred to be shot. He instantly stopped the judicial massacre, and permitted only lighter penalties to be inflicted on the worst offenders.

When the present war broke out the first volunteers were these very Moors whom he had rescued from death.

And these men and their fellow-tribesmen have been, and are, amongst the finest and bravest of the soldiers of France. The arsenal at Rabat has a special museum filled with all kinds of Hun trophies taken by them.

Helping Hoover

Save The Food

Six Big Requests Made of the American People

The United States is taking prompt and vigorous steps through its food control committee to get in touch with the people with a view to making the food conservation movement one of individual appeal. To do this the committee is entering into a campaign of national extent urging upon the individual the necessity of co-operation with the efforts the government is making along these lines.

To bring about concerted action every organization member of the chamber of commerce of the United States, is asked—in a war bulletin issued by the national chamber committee co-operating with the council of national defense—to get behind Herbert Hoover's six big requests. These are to eat one meatless meal once a day; to eat beef, mutton or pork not more than once a day; to economize in the use of butter; to cut the daily allowance of sugar in tea or coffee or in other ways; to eat more vegetables, fruit and fish and to urge in the home or the restaurants frequented, the necessity of economy.

However good may be the individual attention, the bulletin declares, these requests are not going to be lived up on any large scale unless men and women take concerted action. To assist in bringing this about every organization member of the chamber is asked to make and follow up among its members the three requests made below of individual members and to send the names of these committees to the national chamber committee, of which Waddill Catclings is chairman. The organizations are asked to promote in any possible way the actual continued observance in each community of the six requests made by Mr. Hoover.

Each individual member is requested:

1. To undertake to live up to the above six requests and to ask his friends and employees to do so.

2. To ask clubs and associations of which he is a member, to appoint a committee to assist in making general the observance of the above six requests.

3. To put into effect other ways and means of making general in his community the observance of the above six requests, advising of anything he is able to do in this respect which might be of assistance in other communities.

All members are asked to inform the committee what they are doing in connection with the requests. Members will then be informed what other organizations are doing, and it is said will receive frequent suggestions of their guidance.

"The important problem of food conservation will not be solved without the concerted and continued co-operation of business men," the bulletin concludes. "The national chamber is bringing this fact to the attention of members at the request of Mr. Hoover, and relies on them for a prompt response. Men who stay at home must help win the war. Here is a chance for every man in the true spirit of American energy to put his individual shoulder to the wheel."

Unmarried Millions

Ten Million Unmarried Men in the United States

According to a bulletin of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, there are 10,000,000 unmarried men in the United States between the ages of 18 and 44. That is 45 per cent. of the 22,000,000 of American men of this class. Nearly one-half of the age group in which marriage normally occurs are bachelors. The fact is that the cost of living has advanced so rapidly and wages have risen relatively so slowly that marriage is becoming a luxury whose sheer cost causes many prudent men to hesitate. It is not that they are adverse to accepting family responsibilities. They simply doubt their ability to solve successfully the economic problems presented by marriage. After this war the tendency may turn. The necessity of replacing the workers lost or incapacitated in battle ordinarily induces the birth rate to go up after great wars. More influential than this general movement will be the attention which the nations must give to the situation. In order to assure their own prosperity the governments must conspire to arrange economic affairs in such a way that reasonable men and women may marry without financial fear—

When Mr. Lloyd George received the freedom of Dundee, he wrote his name in the Lockit Book. This ancient volume, of antique paper bound in leather covered wooden boards, and as its name indicates, fitted with locks and keys, containing the names of burgesses dating from 1513. But for the part played by English soldiers in the destruction of the town records, the Prime Minister might have found his name in the same book with David, Earl of Huntingdon.

Still Worse

"The necessities of life are a lot higher than they were a few years ago."

"Yes, and just think how many more there are of them."—Boston Transcript.

GOOD BLOOD

"Blood will tell." Blotches and blemishes, like murder, will out, unless the blood is kept pure. Its purity is restored and protected by the faithful use of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Worth a Guinea a Box
Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box
Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

No Vestige Of Old Regime To Remain

Russia Abolishing Everything Associated With Czarism

Everything associated with czarism is being ruthlessly abolished, even the abolition of the czar, or even the historic associations. Names of places and squares taken from Romanoff rulers and grand dukes are giving place to names of revolutionary heroes and to abstract terms expressing the enthusiasm of freedom.

The changes are provoking strange controversies and amusing incidents. Elaborate names smacking of China are proposed. One is "Street of the Eternal Memory of the Martyrs of the Revolution." In many towns are now displayed at street corners the names of Kalayeff, Gersham, and other terrorists who assassinated despotist ministers and governors.

In Moscow it has even been proposed to change the "House of Boyard Romanoff," wherein the Romanoffs lived before their elevation to the throne, to "House of a Russian Boyard." The brand new port, Town Romanoff, on the Murman coast, has lost its name. Large towns called after emperors and empresses like Ekaterinburg in the Caucasus and Nikolayevsk in Siberia, find it difficult to change their names without causing confusion, so it is suggested that they be temporarily christened "former Ekaterinburg" and "former Nikolayevsk."

Destruction of historical monuments associated with the monarchy have gone so far that even the revolutionary council of workmen and soldiers' deputies has protested. This work has been done not by incendiary mobs but by deliberate action of "reform committees."

Along the great Peter's name and statues have been spared. Despot as he was, he commands all Russia's respect.

Leonid Andreyeff and other well known men of letters and artists have protested against the iconoclasm which goes so far as even to deny history.

Twenty-four Million Men Fighting

Mightiest Armies World Has Ever Seen Engaged in Conflict

The fighting armies of the belligerents today, according to Sir William Robertson, number twenty-four millions of men. Such a figure as this is impossible of realization, but a few familiar comparisons may help the public to grasp what it means.

If all the people in Greater London, in Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Rome, Vienna and Constantinople were gathered together in one great crowd they would still require the populations of New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Manchester to the very last new-born babe to come anywhere near the total of the belligerents engaged in this unexampled war.

Supposed it was announced that this army should march along the Thames embankment, ten abreast, at a walking speed of four miles an hour, the spectator who had vowed to see them all pass would have to stand for two solid weeks, night and day, the men never pausing for a moment's rest, but keeping on the seemingly endless tramp.

Tea and Coffee Drinkers

who are

RUN DOWN

usually

PICK UP

after they

change to the

delicious, pure food-

drink—

POSTUM

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.

Taught Enemy a Lesson

Germans Catch Tartar in Attacking Graduate Class of French Bomb-Throwers

This is the sorry story of a German battalion that made the great error on June 21 of attacking a graduating class of the French grenade school just at the moment when the graduates were all lined up for their final graduating exercises.

When the French grenade graduates had succeeded in imposing tranquility on the part of the Germans until their graduating exercises could be completed, 200 German dead could be counted on the field of operations whilst the French lines on a 600 metre front had been advanced 300 metres. The graduates had three killed and 17 wounded for their total losses.

The custom of the French to hold graduating exercises in their front line trenches has arisen from the necessity of changing their whole system of infantry tactics as a result of the exigencies of the present war. Instruction camps were established back from the front lines, and as fast as possible troops were withdrawn from the fighting ranks and given a month or two of schooling. From an old time infantryman who knew nothing but the rifle and bayonet, the men come out of these schools highly developed specialists either as hand or rifle grenade throwers; portable machine gun experts; baby cannon sharpshooters or bayonet sharks.

When a class has completed its full course of instruction at one of these schools, it is taken to the front line trenches and for its final graduating exercises makes an attack on the Germans—usually for the purpose of capturing a trench, observation post or some small fortified position.

It was one of these graduating classes that was in the act of undergoing its final graduating exercises when the Germans accidentally attacked. The class consisted of grenade throwers, portable machine gun marksmen, together with a few rifle grenadiers, baby cannon sharpshooters and bayonet experts. In all the class numbered less than 100.

They had just taken up their positions in the front line trenches on the northeastern slope of Mount Cornillet where their final graduating exercises were to be performed. The Germans still held one observation post on this side of the ridge and the graduates were to demonstrate their fitness to pass from the school period of new infantry tactics into that of actual war, by storming and capturing the observation post.

The last preparations for the assault were being made when just a half hour before the attack was scheduled, the Germans suddenly launched an attack of their own against the trench being held by the grenade graduates. It is doubtful if a bigger piece of "pie" was ever offered to France's new infantry specialists.

Loaded to the teeth as they were with grenades and munitions for their own attack, they merely laid back in their trench until the German assaulting column was within stone's throw and then opened up with the perfected weapons of modern infantry tactics. In less than two minutes there was not a German left standing. Although it was still all of fifteen minutes before the grenade graduates were scheduled to launch their own graduation attack, the moment was too propitious, and they went over the French rampart, across the dead bodies of the assaulting troops and captured the last remaining German observation post on Mount Cornillet in precisely the manner they had been taught to do at the school of new infantry tactics.

Only four prisoners were taken by the graduates—and all four of these wounded—but when the attack was finished there were over 200 Germans dead on the ground to be buried.

At least one of the grenade graduates had the Médaille Militaire conferred on him on the field of battle, whilst several others received citations for the Croix de Guerre after the war. All in all it was about the most successful graduation exercises that any class of the new infantry tactics has yet enjoyed.

It is in these new infantry tactics that the American troops are to be drilled upon their arrival in France. Well trained American troops from the regular army and militia, are expected to master one of these specialties.—By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.

Demurrage Rates Greatly Raised

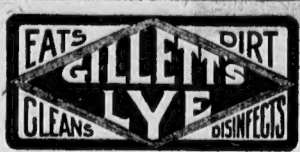
Sir Henry Drayton Says Traffic Must Be Speeded Up

"Traffic must be speeded up, and coal must be got into the country," says Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the board of railway commissioners for Canada, in a judgment just received at the transportation bureau of the board of trade, Montreal, on the question of demurrage. With this object a new set of demurrage rates has been drawn up by the railway commissioners as follows: First and second day, free; third day, \$1; fourth day, \$2; fifth day, \$3; sixth day, \$4; seventh day and all days thereafter, \$5 a day. Suggestively, the judgment says, "This tariff ought to release cars quickly."

The present scale allows for a fixed rate of one dollar a day after the expiration of free time, which varies according to the commodity. The railways' proposal was a rate of \$3 a day after expiration of free time.

Done

Patient—"One thousand dollars! Would you mind itemizing the bill?" Doctor—"Certainly not. Twenty-five dollars for the operation, itself. Five hundred for my reputation, and the remainder because you have the money."



A Minister of Social Welfare

Good Work Carried On in Russia for Social Betterment

Russia, the youngest of the democracies has appointed the Countess Sophie Panin as minister of social welfare. Forty-five years of age, of an aristocratic and wealthy family, and having been prominent for many years in every big movement for social betterment, she brings to her new position a wealth of experience that will count for much in the administration of the important work committed to her care. She has never looked upon social work in the spirit of the society woman, but being imbued with lofty ideas, she regards the problems of the poor as her own.

Fifteen years ago, anxious to fight intemperance, the government created in many cities people's houses, where recreation of the best type was provided. It also assisted a number of similar institutions created by private enterprise. Prominent among these was the people's house built and carried on at her own expense by the Countess Panin. Situated in a poor district of Petrograd, it contained a library, theatre, physical laboratory, astronomical observatory, and other educational equipment. Classes in the evenings and on Sunday provided for serious adult education. Its recreational facilities were not unlike the larger social settlements in this country.

Her appointment will be greeted with enthusiasm all over Russia. The ministry to which the Countess Panin has been called, is charged with the administration of charitable and social institutions, and with the care of dependent children—a work second to its importance and value to the state. In a statement issued, she declares that her staff will for the most part consist of women, a precedent which she hopes will find imitation in other countries.—J. H. Hazlewood.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded stomach complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Moral Victory Also

War Must Be Waged to Prevent a Repetition

From this time onward, Germany will not depend upon physical agencies alone for what it will be glad to consider a tolerable peace. To this end it will do what it can to promote a failure of memory on the part of its enemies. We see in Russia already the results of one such lapse. In the last analysis the cause of the allies and in a special degree the cause of the United States must rest upon their unforgettable detestation of the deliberate villainy which forced this war upon the world and their invincible determination that its end must be such as to prevent its repetition.

Without a moral victory there will be no victory for the nations which Germany pillages and menaces. The more fiercely that truth is set forth in the forum as well as on the field of battle the more complete will be their triumph.—New York World.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense.

Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply you.

Roumanian Harvest May Save Germany

Will Supply a Hundred Thousand Carloads of Cereals

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, in estimating the world's harvest for the year, says that Roumania after supplying the needs of her home population and of the Austrian and German armies, will be able to send 700,000 carloads of cereals to Germany and Austria-Hungary. The newspaper admits that grain in Germany and Austria-Hungary has suffered from the heat and drought, but considers that the harvest will be an average one except as to barley, which will be poor.

The Neue Freie Presse declares the supply of bread flour and potatoes for the fourth year of the war is assured, although hard times will be experienced until the new flour is put on the market.

Helping Disabled Heroes

A Few Facts That Every Disabled Soldier Should Know

That there is no such word as "impossible" in his dictionary. That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.

That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to offset it.

That the whole object of doctors, nurses, and instructors, is to help him in doing that very thing.

That he must help them to help him.

That he will have the most careful and effectual treatment known to science.

That interesting and useful occupations form a most valuable part of the treatment in convalescent hospitals and sanatoria.

That if he cannot carry out his first duty by rejoining his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.

That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the military hospitals commission.

That if he requires an artificial limb or kindred appliances it will be supplied free.

That his pension cannot be reduced by his undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.

That his pay and allowances continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.

That an extra three months' pay, field pay, and separation allowance when there are dependents receiving such allowance, will be paid to all men returned from overseas and honorably discharged after at least six months—with certain exceptions—such as members of the permanent force and federal or provincial civil service who can step right back into their old positions.

That if his disability prevents him from returning to his old work he will receive free training for a new occupation.

That full consideration is given to his own capacity and desires when a new occupation has to be chosen.

That his own will-power and determination will enable him to succeed, both in the training and in the occupation afterwards.

That his maintenance and that of his family will be paid for during the training he may receive after discharge, and for a month longer.

That neither his treatment nor his training will cost him a cent.

That his home province has a special commission to assist him in finding employment on discharge.

That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations, and clubs, to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him.

That the Dominion and provincial governments, the military hospitals, and all sorts of employees, give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.

That the returned soldier wishing to take up land and farm it, will be helped to do so, under federal and other settlement schemes.

That the military hospitals commission exists to carry out his restoration and training in Canada.

That the board of pension commissioners exists to distribute the pensions provided by his country for him and his dependents.

That the military hospitals commission and the board of pension commissioners are in the position of trustees, appointed for his benefit, and representing the whole people of Canada.

That, therefore, he should write direct to the commission or the board if he needs advice or help.

Canadians are unanimously resolved that every returned soldier shall have a full opportunity to succeed. When that opportunity is put within his reach, his success will depend on his own good sense in seizing and using it.

Canadians With the Flying Services

The following figures concerning Canadians in the flying services were supplied authoritatively by officers from the Canadian Flying Corps. Two hundred and ninety-nine Canadians granted commissions. Officers of Canadian birth in the corps, 93; officers in Naval Air Service from Canada, under arrangement with Admiral Kingsmill, 346; officers joined the naval service in Canada, and since transferred to the Flying Corps, 66; granted commissions from the Canadian forces to Naval Air, 80.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs:—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up, and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.

Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N. B., Sept. 17, 1904.

The measurements made by Mr. C. E. Wilson at Cambridge show that the energy expended in a discharge of lightning is 600,000 ton-metres—a force sufficient, that is to say, to lift 1,000 tons 2,000 feet in the air.

By way of comparison it may be said that the broadside of the Queen Elizabeth's eight 15 in. guns would, according to German figures, exert a power at the muzzle of 210,000 ton-metres. The average lightning flash, therefore, exerts the power of three broadsides from a Queen Elizabeth.



When you pay the price of first quality sugar, why not be sure that you get it? There is one brand in Canada which has no second quality—that's the old reliable Redpath.

"Let Redpath Sweeten it."

Made in one grade only—the highest!

This Union Is Good

Union of Democracies in a Common Struggle Means Much

The unfolding of the Stars and Stripes in Europe beside the Union Jack and the Tricolor means more than a vast addition to our military strength, more than Allied victory, more even than a democratic peace. It is an earnest of all these, but it is also a symbol of that union of mind and feeling between the ordered democracies of England, France and the United States, which promises to play the greatest part in moulding the future ideals and the future destinies of the world. This union, as we have more than once insisted, bids fair to rank for ever amongst the greatest historic landmarks in the moral and political history of mankind. It is too large and too near a thing for the boldest amongst us to gauge. In character, in extent, and in duration its results are past finding out. But we know that it is built on all that is best and most solid in the tried and trusted traditions of the three democracies who have combined with most success the blessings of progressive liberty and the blessings of stable order in their national life.

We know that the principles in which these traditions have their roots are sacred, and that from them no evil can proceed. We feel that this union is good, and we look forward with eager hopefulness to the exalted visions which it foreshadows. Visions, traditions, and principles alike are all incompatible with the elementary dogmas of Prussianism, German Kultur and of its daughter, "militarism."—The London Times.

Minard's Liniment For Sale Everywhere.

A Necessary Reprisal

Oil Shells are Latest Weapon of Modern Warfare

"The oil shells referred to by correspondents at the front, are the latest weapon," says the ordinance man at the Evening Standard. "They are a necessary reprisal forced by diabolical inventions of the German oil drums or canisters. They are constructed in the form of shells, the casings of which are so thin that they burst easily after explosion, the small charge within scattering the flaming contents. They are fired from trench mortars. They are an effective reply to the flamewerfer of the Germans, which are merely tanks carried on soldiers' backs and worked by a hand pump, with fire nozzle attachment."

"The newest tanks carry heavier guns," says the Standard, and the recoil often tosses the huge machines about. The crews now are trained to avoid sickness, and it is necessary to get "tank legs."

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the system of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth assured.

Poor Colonizers

German Kultur Does Not Take Well in Poland

Up to some months ago the German press was continually boasting of the great reforming and civilizing work which the fatherland was carrying on in Poland. Recently, however, doubts began to be expressed by some more candid writers as to the effectiveness of German policy. Now the state of affairs has become such that serious alarm has come, even in reactionary circles.

Germany's eyes have evidently been opened to conditions in Poland by the arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, the Polish leader, and former commander of the legion. It is alleged that he was organizing the Polish army for use against the central powers, when occasion offered. In consequence of the arrest all the officers of the legion have resigned, and they also have been imprisoned.

Kipling's Air Prediction

The constitution of an "Aerial Control Board," and the journey of the "Night Mail" through the starry heavens was post-dated even by Mr. Kipling to "2000 A.D." Now, in 1917, mails are being carried through the air, as by the Italians, and active minds are being devoted to all the problems associated with the new wonder—the power to fly at a high speed from one end of the world to another, carrying mails, passengers, or merchandise.—London Daily Telegraph.

Nets Guard English Fleet

Movable Traps Devised for Double Purpose Off Orkney Islands

The English fleet is kept in the Orkney Islands protected by great steel chains woven in the form of simple nets which are not stationary but movable. If they were anchored so that they could not be moved there is little doubt but that the indurated German commanders would find some way of getting through occasionally, says Popular Science.

The nets covering the grand fleet are stretched out in great arms from the shores of the islands, completely covering the fleet. Various types of enemy vessels have come steaming up to these barriers, though, of course, under water, in the effort to catch the great fleet napping. Whenever a daring commander has attempted such a coup he has always so far found himself not only nosing against a network of great chains, but when he turned to run has found himself in a circular net and doomed.

The British operations are simple. A sharp lookout, and probably electric lookouts as well, keep the chain operators informed as to what is going on. When an enemy submarine enters the net its presence is soon known and the operators, taking the ends of the chain, draw it together to form a circle. The trap is then sprung.

The British wait until something happens—until the submarine comes cautiously to the surface to look about, for there is nothing else that the commander can do. Once up he has the choice between destruction by shell or surrender, and to the credit of Germans it must be admitted that very often the commander refuses to surrender, hoping that some means of escape may still lie open.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

A Six-Hour Working Day

An Ideal Condition That Is Worth Striving For

"The humdrum life led by the vast majority of the industrial classes is little understood by those whose lines are cast in pleasant places. I doubt if even those who have been withdrawn from it to face the dangers, excitement, and hardships of the trench and the battle line will care to endure it again."

"The only way in which this dreary mind-numbing, soul-deadening monotony can be relieved is by the adoption of a six-hour working day. While the mechanical machine would run for twelve hours a day instead of eight, the human machines, if I may use the phrase, would consist of two shifts, each working six hours. I am a great advocate of this."

"I believe—and my belief is based upon practical experience—the human machine could and would do as much in six hours as in eight, except in a few rare industries where exceptional conditions prevail, while the extra hours worked by the mechanical machine would enable such an increased output to be obtained as to ensure the possibility of the same wages being paid to the human machine for six, as are at present paid for eight hours' work. For it is obvious that the mechanical machine, except for a slightly increased cost of coal for steam or driving purposes, will work for twelve hours at much the same cost as it now works for eight, and with but little extra depreciation."

"And the extra hours of leisure could be devoted to mental or physical development, thus fitting the worker for higher things. This ideal may not be attainable at once, but it is worth striving for."—Lord Leverhulme in London (Eng.) Observer.

Hindenburg's Nephew an Inventor

A device for fighting submarines has been placed at the disposal of the United States government by Paul Francis Schlick, a Yale graduate and nephew of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Schlick's mother is Hindenburg's sister.

Schlick has joined the U. S. navy and is now in European waters. Another war invention, the character of which is kept secret, has been offered to Uncle Sam by him.

Wu Ting Fang is at the head of the Chinese foreign office, and you can't put much over on a man with as good a sense of humor as Dr. Wu. T. K. H. recalls his famous wheeze about the Chinaman who committed suicide by eating gold-leaf. "But I don't see how that killed him—how did it?" inquired an American woman. "I suppose," said Wu, seriously, "that it was the consciousness of inward guilt!"—St. Louis Globe.

Air Raids Frighten London Birds

Effect of War's Terrors on the Lower Life

A correspondent writes: "I had an opportunity on Saturday of seeing for myself how an air raid affects our little furred and feathered friends. My North London garden is frequented by several sorts of small birds. When the German eagles came sailing along and the guns began to thunder, the birds seemed panic-stricken and flew frantically and aimlessly about, twittering in a pitiful and agitated manner. A six weeks' old kitten was badly scared. It squealed pitifully, and ran and crouched in a corner, exhibiting all the signs of a severe fright. Presently it bolted into a cupboard, where it hid till all was quiet. I suppose wise people would say 'instinct' but instinct, I think, explained as unconscious transmitted memory, and it is scarcely likely that the ancestors of these small creatures had all been in air raids."

This account of the effects of an air raid on the smaller animals, differ widely from those which reach us from the front. Probably it is only a question of time before the birds become accustomed to the noise and destruction of war, because they have so far not deserted the battlefield. Stray dogs, too, are frequently found in the trenches. They live the lives of refugees, and spend their days looking for their long-lost masters. When a big shell comes over they drop their ears and crouch down until all is quiet again. It is interesting to relate too, that a dove made its home in a hole made by a shell in the tower of Ladysmith tower hall at the time of the Boer war, and remained there during the whole of the siege.—Dundee Advertiser.

B. C. Whaling Industry

The whaling season off the coast of British Columbia is said to be coming along in fine shape. At Victoria alone nearly three thousand barrels of whale oil have been landed. At Victoria the oil is transferred to tank cars and the cars carried to the mainland on a carbage. The cars are sent to the East.

The trade in whale meat, inaugurated a few months ago, is rather slow in developing. It is expected that better cold storage facilities will tend to an increase of trade. Large quantities of whale meat are being sent from Victoria for delivery in the state of Washington.

Large quantities of fertilizer will be manufactured again this season, as in previous years, this being made out of the portions not suitable for food. Only the very best prime meat is used for marketing purposes.

It appears that once a Westerner, visiting New York, was held up by a footpad with this demand:

"Give me your money or I'll blow up your brains!"

"Blow away," said the man from the West. "You can live in New York without brains, but not without money."—The Lamb.

AN OPERATION AVERTED

Philadelphia, Pa.—"One year ago I was very sick and I suffered with pains in my side and back until I nearly went crazy. I went to different doctors and they all said I had female trouble and would not get any relief until I would be operated on. I had suffered for four years before this time, but I kept getting worse the more medicine I took. Every month since I was a young girl I had suffered with cramps in my sides and periods and was never regular. I saw your advertisement in the newspaper and the picture of a woman who had been saved from an operation and this picture was impressed on my mind. The doctor had given me only two more days to make up my mind so I sent my husband to the drug store at once for a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and believe me, I soon noticed a change and when I had finished the third bottle I was cured and never felt better. I grant you the privilege to publish my letter, and am only too glad to let other women know of my cure."—Mrs. THOS. MCGOWAN, 3432 Hartville Street, Phila., Pa.

W. N. U. 1173

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Exceptional Banking Facilities

The thorough organization of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the Dominion with over 300 Branches, and reaching the rest of the world through Agents and Correspondents, provides splendid banking facilities for its customers, whatever may be their business or private needs.

Why not take advantage of this service?

CLUNY BRANCH, F. B. STEPHENS, Manager

Phone 37

For Steam Coal, Galt Coal
Bankhead Hard Coal,
and Briquettes.

Phone 37

For White Rose Gasoline, Lubricating oils.

We move anything with two ends

BROWN'S TRANSFER

See the Call for job printing

Opening of Agricultural School at Claresholm

The Provincial Agricultural School, Claresholm will re-open Tuesday, October 30th, 1917.

Courses are offered in practical agriculture and household science.

No entrance examination is required.

The course is absolutely free.

The minimum age of admission for boys is fifteen and for girls sixteen.

Prospective students should apply at once.

For calendar and further particulars, communicate with

Honorable Duncan Marshall
Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, or
W. J. Stephen, B. A., B.S.A.
Principle School of Agriculture, Claresholm.



Until You Hear of Something Safer and Better

You should place your savings where they will earn good interest. If your savings are deposited in the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, you will obtain 5 % for every day they are on deposit and you will not have to give notice of withdrawal. Here you have ABSOLUTE SECURITY combined with a high interest return.

For further particulars, write or apply to—

W. V. NEWSON,

DEPUTY PROVINCIAL, TREASURER

28

EDMONTON, ALTA.

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00
Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917

An S.O.S. Call From France

In our last issue there appeared "An S.O.S. Call From France" to help the thousands of old French peasants trekking their way back to their homes in the recaptured portions of France. Here is an extract from a report just received from one of the delegates who visited one of the destroyed French towns in the area recently evacuated by the Germans:

"When we reached Noyon and Ham and began to visit the hospitals I did not feel as helpless as I have felt ever since coming into the region. Here was something I knew about, and something I felt we could perhaps help. I will not go into details—it would only harrow you. The men were, of course, the gravely wounded; in one ward of one hospital they were all condemned. Nowhere did we find any pillows, nowhere any rubber cushions, nowhere any back-rests. In one hospital a man shot in the back was half lying, half sitting, propped up by his overcoat. In another, the orderly begged an air cushion for a man wounded in so many places that he could not stand the weight of his own body. In the great tent evacuation hospital the floor was of trampled earth. The medecin chef said it had been mud when they raised the tent a few days ago. Here they asked for linoleum to lay beside the beds. Milk was impossible to find, condensed milk almost as difficult to get. I forgot to tell you that almost everywhere one sees signs which condemn the water in the wells. Could they only have oranges, stimulants, blankets, medicaments? These over-worked surgeons and nurses have no time to write the various societies, and what they need they need at once. The visits of our delegates, therefore, are a relief to them. I hope that no wounded in any hospital will suffer for lack of the things we saw wanting here. But the thought of the hospitals elsewhere that we had not visited haunted me."

The Canadian Bacon Trade

There is no foundation whatever for the report that exports of Canadian bacon to Great Britain are to be suspended, says an official communication which The Call is requested to publish. What has happened is merely that the British food controller, Lord Rhondda, will permit no importations without specially granted licenses. The British food ministry established on Sept. 3rd a single government buying agency in the United States for the purchase of Canadian and American bacon butter, ham and lard. From that date no purchase will be made except through this official channel. Shipments of bacon, therefore, will continue; but it will now be possible for the British authorities to keep promptly and continuously informed as to quantities received, quantities in transit and consumed. Great Britain and our Allies still require at least 25 per cent of our output.

A glance at the following figures will show what Canada has already done; Canadian exports of bacon to the United Kingdom, France and Italy in pounds; fiscal years ending March 31st:

1913, 36,032,597.
1914, 23,620,961.
1915, 72,041,299.
1916, 144,228,501.
1917, 207,284,673.

Canada was slow in building up her bacon export trade in the British market. It was not until the bacon hog was bred instead of the fat hog that a grip on the trade was secured. During the three years of war Canadian bacon has to a very large extent indeed replaced the high grade Danish bacon, formerly the chief source of Great Britain's external supply. If this trade is to be held, it is imperative that the greatest care be taken to preserve the true bacon breed and to provide for a constant and regular supply.

Campbell Floral Co.

Having appointed Geo. W. Evans our agent in Gleichen
all orders left with him for

Wreaths Sprays Pillows Stars
Gates Ajar Crosses Crowns etc.

Will go forward by the first train

BUY AN IRRIGATED FARM BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and in sure good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures good returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the years that it has been tried having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices up to \$50

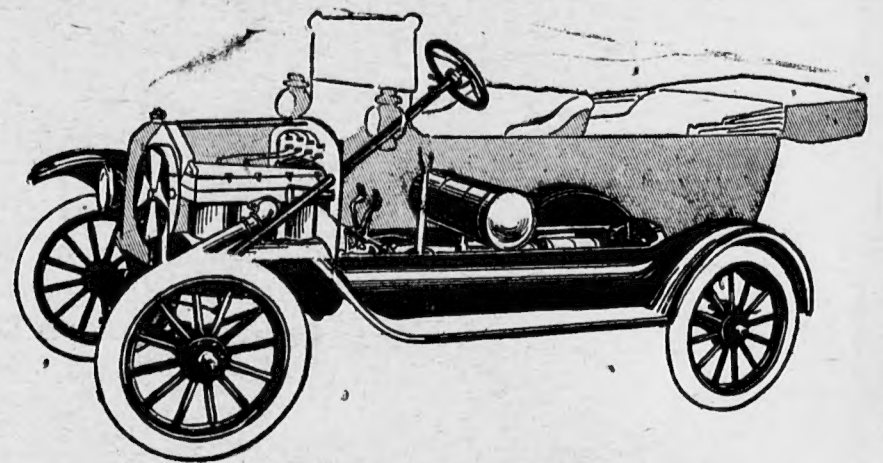
per acre, with 20 years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000 for improvements

(6% interest): no principle after first payment until end of fourth year, reduced interest if settlement conditions are complied

and no water rental for first year. Contract can be paid off before maturity if desired.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. For full particulars apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Canadian Pacific Railway, Dept. of Natural Resources, 928 1st St. E.
CALGARY, ALBERTA



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Over 700

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR
Service Stations
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Expensive upholstery doesn't prove that a car excels in quality. The real quality of the car is determined by its chassis—its power plant, transmission, axles, etc.

Both by laboratory tests and actual service tests, the different parts composing the Ford chassis have proven themselves superior to those used in other cars. Ford Vanadium steel has never been surpassed in quality and strength.

Universal Motors, Gleichen

W. R. McKIE, Manager,

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN
Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

left ribs left ribs right rib
499 left ribs 1919 left ribs

Horses branded:

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GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 33

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—

Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,

—IN—

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H. D. McKay
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Pacific Cold Storage Company

DEALER IN

General Live Stock

We will buy your HOGS, dressed or alive, and pay you top Price.

—CALL AND SEE US—

GLEICHEN,

ALBERTA

The amalgamated Presbyterian Church of Gleichen holds services as follows: Morning service 11, evening 7.30, Sunday school every Sunday morning at 10. Mid-week Bible class at 8. You are cordially invited to each and all of these services. Hymn books provided.

F. A. McHUGH & SONS
BIND CREEK, ALTA.
Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh, 1 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left ribs or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

THE MCKAY HARDWARE STORE

De Laval Cream Separator

You can see the difference between a New De Laval and any other cream separator right away.

And five minutes spent in comparing the bowl construction, the size, material and finish of all the working parts, will surely convince you of the superiority of De Laval construction and workmanship. Then if you go a step farther and turn the cranks of the two machines side by side for 15 minutes, running milk or water through the bowl, you will see still more difference.

F. K. McKAY, Prop.

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PAINT

It does not pay to use poor materials or have a painting job done because of cheapness. The best is none too good.

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reasonable.

SYMPATHY IS GRATEFUL
when you are sorrowing. But it doesn't pay bills. An insurance policy is full of the right sort of sympathy when your property is destroyed. And no one should neglect to secure protection against such a contingency. We can place risks with the strongest fire companies at lowest rates. Give you the maximum of insurance at minimum of cost. Will be pleased to talk the matter over with you.



Henderson & Mallory REAL ESTATE

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

Cluny Happenings

Mr. Reid, of the McGregor Hardware Co., was in town on Wednesday.

C. McKay, of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., has moved into his new residence on Second Ave.

Thos. Saunders has purchased J. Merrell's house and lot on Third avenue, and intends moving into town in the near future.

Threshing is in full swing. But the yield and quality of the grain are excellent.

Work has started on the new 55,000-bushel elevator for the United Farmers, Ltd.

Ardy Peters has moved his blacksmith shop onto his lot on First St.

Mrs. F. B. Stephens served tea in aid of the Red Cross on Wednesday evening. The proceeds amounting to \$7.55.

The first car of this season's wheat was shipped from Cluny on September 11th by Messrs. Gour-dine and Hertubise. These men expect to ship about fifteen cars this year.

New subscribers to The Call may receive it from now to Dec. 31st 1918, for \$1.50.

Pioneer Social for Boys at the Front

A box social will be held in the Pioneer School, Sept. 28th. Proceeds to be sent to the local boys at the front for Xmas cheer.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Black-foot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.
J. H. GOODERHAM
Indian Agent

Standard Livery Stable

Having purchased the livery business from August Jensen, I wish to announce that it will be my aim to give the people of the Standard district the best service possible. Prompt service. Strict attention to your every want.

Sam Brown
Standard, - Alta

Raw Land For Sale

"We own and offer for sale a fraction containing 102 acres of the N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 26, T. 23 R. 23 at \$17.00 per acre and the full S.E. 1/4-27-23-23 at \$14.00 per acre. Part cash, balance at 6%. Write or call for full particulars.

Calgary Colonization Co. Ltd.
19 Royal Bank Chambers,
Calgary, Alta.

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Undertaking
and Embalming

I carry a complete stock of caskets, robes, etc., at all times

Artificial wreaths always on hand. Weather extremes will not effect these flowers in any way.

Gleichen, - Alta.

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For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness Store. Office phone 3, residence phone

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Who Builds your
Clothes?

This is not an impertinent question if you realize the helpful spirit in which it is asked.

LAILEY-TRIMBLE
MASTER BUILT
CLOTHES

will assure you of always being well-dressed, because they are—

MASTER-BUILT to fit;
MASTER-BUILT to wear;
MASTER-BUILT to hold their lines;
MASTER-BUILT to satisfy you from every standpoint.

Call and see the new models and the handsome fabrics now ready for your inspection.

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Merchant Tailor
GLEICHEN, ALTA

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Day and night calls promptly attended

Office Roy Allan's Barn

Phone - - 40

FURNITURE

A Car of Furniture of
every description will arrive
any day Come and see it.

Among the mattresses there will
be some that have no peer, being
the finest made on the continent.

To those who are building new homes

You will want to furnish them with good substantial furniture and you also want to see what you are getting, at the same time you do not want to pay too much for it. I can sell you at wholesale prices as I have done for a number of others. Call and see.

GEO. W. EVANS

THE NEW ARMIES OF BRITAIN DURING THE LAST YEAR'S WAR

WEARING DOWN THE STRENGTH OF GERMANY

Britain's New Armies During The Past Year Have Captured
What Is Equal To Ten Whole German Divisions As Now
Constituted, With All Equipment And Armament

"A year ago we were thrilling to the first triumphs of our new armies. We had doubts—it can now be confessed—of these armies, not active, but sufficient misgivings to tinge our hopes.

"In the course of the year, these new armies of ours have taken over 70,000 prisoners, including 800 officers. They have captured 450 German guns, with more than 2,000 machine guns, and more than 2,000 pieces like machine guns and trench mortars. This is the capture of a mighty army, an army of 10 whole German divisions as now constituted, with all its equipment. These new armies have had against them the whole military strength of the German empire—that is to say, of every division in the German armies.

"It is these new armies which in the course of the year have taken all three ridges—namely, the Albert Ridge, the Vimy Ridge, and the Messines Ridge—on the Western Front. The Somme, the Germans had drawn their lines as being the strongest positions to hold on this front, and enthroned on which they over-looked all our preparations for attack. No fortress in history possessed one tithe of the defensive strength of any one of these ridges fortified as the Germans had fortified them, and held by the flower of the German army under the strictest orders to fight to the death and not yield an inch of ground.

"This is what our new armies have done in the course of the year. Of course, they have won much ground, a hundred villages, and endless strongholds and redoubts. But geography is immaterial. The task set them was not the winning of acres, but the breaking of the German armies, which, with 40 years of preparation, had thought themselves invincible and had proposed to overrun all Europe and constitute themselves dictators of the world.

"Without preparation and averse from war, the peaceful peoples of the British Empire, inspired by their sense and by virtue of the stuff that is in them, have made themselves into a power which first held at bay, then made head against, and now is wearing down the strength of Germany, and of the matter in which they have done it it is impossible to speak in adequate phrases.

"Though the job be long or short the army has perfect confidence that it is better, both man and machine, as a fighting machine, than the armies of Germany, and that but one end can come. It is a year with which we can be satisfied."—London Times.

Looting Of Jerusalem

Turks are Copying Their Hun Masters in Palestine

The situation in Palestine this summer is the most serious since the war began. A scheme for the looting of Jerusalem is already being executed. Throughout the country, the Turks have embarked on a calculated policy of plundering and killing the native inhabitants so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a desert.

The following statement of the present situation is given to the Associated Press by an official in touch with conditions:

"The attitude of the Young Turks toward the unfortunate non-Turkish races within their empire has been an open campaign of robbery, exploitation and massacre.

"The stupendous wickedness of the extermination of the Armenian nation cannot be dismissed as a particular measure aimed at one particular race, for it is the Turkish policy towards, not only Armenians, but also Greeks and Jews, in fact all peoples who are subjects of the Turk but who are not themselves of Turkish blood. It is the Turks' calculated policy to kill off the bulk of the inhabitants of Palestine and extort the last ounce of money and goods from them, so that if they are forced to vacate the country they will leave behind them a poverty-stricken and depopulated land.

"Their policy is not consistent with military or economic needs and is not supported by even the slenderest pretenses for its necessity. It is dictated solely by a savage brutality.

"The disaster that befell the Armenian nation is now being meted out to the mixed non-Turkish population of Syria and Palestine. Families are being massacred, towns and territories evacuated, and communities plundered."

War Has Its Triumphs

War has come to quicken the wheels of progress. That is one seemingly anomalous consequence of the present struggle. In the past three years aviation and industrialism have made more headway than would have been achieved probably in thirty years of peace. War with all its suffering and loss, has its triumphs, quite apart from strategy, tactics, and individual heroism. It puts the spur on the scientist, whatever his particular field of endeavor, and it flogs the manufacturer until he meets its urgently-pressed demands. Development is hastened; the attainment of this or that objective may mean not only the saving of precious human lives, but the victory of a cause, and so, in bewildering swift-ness, advances are recorded from week to week.—London Daily Telegraph.

One Hero Saved Line

Fine Leadership by British Sergeant Gained Victoria Cross

For one of the bravest acts of the war Sergeant (promoted Second Lieutenant) Frederick William Palmer, Royal Fusiliers, was awarded the V.C. The story of his "most conspicuous bravery, control, and determination" (as the official record puts it) makes a thrilling reading: "During the progress of certain operations, all the officers of his company having been shot down, Sergeant Palmer assumed command, and, having cut his way under point blank machine gun fire through the wire entanglements, he rushed the enemy's trench with six of his men, dislodged the hostile machine gun which had been hampering our advance, and established a block. He then collected men detached from other regiments, and held the barricade for nearly three hours against seven determined counter-attacks, under an increased barrage of both rifle and machine gun fire. He was severely wounded, but he refused to be taken prisoner, and he was eventually rescued by his comrades.

"During his temporary absence in search of more bombs, an eighth counter-attack was delivered by the enemy who succeeded in driving in his party and threatened the defenses of the whole flank. At this critical moment, although he had been blown off his feet by a bomb and was greatly exhausted, he rallied his men, drove back the enemy, and maintained his position. The very conspicuous bravery displayed by this non-commissioned officer (adds the war office record) cannot be overstated, and his splendid determination and devotion to duty undoubtedly averted what might have proved a serious disaster in this sector of the line.

Torpedo Nets Impracticable

Found to Be Useless for Protection of Warships at Sea

It was almost inevitable that in the search for some quickly improvised anti-submarine protection for merchant shipping, the mind should think of the placing of some obstruction in the path of the torpedo, which would serve to arrest or explode it at some distance from the ship.

For the reason that, for many years, as far back as the first appearance of a successful automatic torpedo, warships had been protected, when at anchor, by hanging a curtain of steel netting around them, the public jumped to the conclusion that if nets were a good protection for a ship at anchor they must be so for a ship under way—but that is where they were in error, says the Scientific American.

So far as warships are concerned, it has been found that not only is the resistance of the nets so great as to cut down the speed of a battle ship to five or six knots, but also that the eddies and other forms of disturbance developed by dragging the huge area of the netting through the water, made it difficult to keep the ships under that complete control which is so essential to successful naval maneuvers. Furthermore, although the maintenance of a net at a distance of 20 to 30 feet from the side of a ship by means of booms and guy ropes is not a difficult matter when the ship is in a sheltered roadstead or harbor, it would be an absolute impossibility if a ship were steaming in a gale of wind through a heavy sea.

And this brings us face to face with a controlling factor, which we commend to all those inventors who are endeavoring to provide protective devices of this character for use on the Atlantic ocean, namely, that they must plan their constructions so that they will stand the terrific wrenching and twisting forces to which the system will be exposed in a confused and heavy sea.

Bulgaria Completely Tied Up To Germany

King Ferdinand Thinks Germans Will Assure Balkan Economic Progress

The Dutch newspaper, Koelnsche, learns from Berlin that the editor of the Stuttgart Neue Tagblatt, interviewed the King of Bulgaria on the occasion of the latter's visit to Freidrichshafen. The king believes that even free Russia will continue to strive for the extensions against which the smaller nations must be protected. He regards Asia Minor as a country extraordinarily suitable for development. Its economic prosperity depends on the improvement of traffic conditions.

The king estimates that the war power of the United States is less than her world power, which, however, will remain of great significance in post-war times. The king regards it as possible that American public opinion "will come to recognize how greatly it has been misguided." Bulgaria's economic future depends on close connection with Germany and Austria, with whose help Bulgaria's domestic products can quickly be exported. Olive and lemon culture are susceptible of great development, and her trade in southern fruits would compete in future with Italy. It will be the German task to assist the Bulgarian people in producing on a large scale.

German Brutalities

Belgians Returned Home by Captors After Being Starved

A correspondent of the daily newspaper, Les Nouvelles, writes as follows:

"The men taken from Communism bordering upon the Dutch frontier close to Maestricht, who had been deported by the German authorities, have just returned to their homes. They were part of a group of some seven to eight hundred Flemings deported, most of them from the Campine, who have also been sent back home after six months' absence.

"All these unfortunate victims were carried over to the Valenciennes region, where they were compelled to labor at military works, not more than 25 or 30 kilometers in the rear of the first German lines. Those of them we have met, had been put at repairing and loading ships in the dockyards or in the wharves along the canals which led to the front lines.

"These galley slaves were supposed to earn about 75 cents per day, and from that pay were deducted board and lodging. All they were given as food was carrots and cabbage, no potatoes nor meat, and a two-pound loaf of bread per week for seven days. They would also live on wild chicory they could find in the meadows.

"After six long months of this diet, of under-feeding, these deported Belgians had become so weak that any kind of labor was beyond their limits. It was then, and for that sole reason, that the Germans, who got weary brutalizing them and realizing they could not get any more labor out of them, decided at last to send them back home. These living skeletons had, on their home return, the extreme grief of seeing their own parents unable to even recognize them, being mere shadows of their former selves."

In spite of all the denials from the German agencies, the Belgian frontier correspondent of the Amsterdam Telegraph, asserts that the deportations are still going on. From Hainaut the Germans are continuously deporting men and young girls into Northern France. The men are employed in military works, while the girls have to do farm labor. From Liege and its suburbs, civilians are being carried away to Luxembourg, where they are compelled to aid in all kinds of works in military utility.

More Interest In Agriculture

Several Ideas Under Discussion at Meeting of Saskatchewan Agricultural Instruction Committee

The Saskatchewan agricultural instruction committee met recently when a great many matters pertaining to agricultural instruction in the public and high schools of the province were under discussion. Several reports and recommendations made by the director were received and considered.

Among these was one respecting a revision of the public school course of study in nature study and elementary agriculture. This was generally approved by the committee but left until the next meeting for definite action in order that the members and officials of the department might be enabled to make suggestions respecting it after more careful perusal.

Respecting special courses in agriculture for high schools a recommendation was made to the department of education that a maximum grant of \$500 be paid to any high school or collegiate institute which provides for a special course of five months, from November to March, in accordance with the regulations of the department. The committee expressed itself as of the opinion that this course should be of such a nature that it can be recognized by the university authorities as equivalent to a portion of the associative course of the agricultural college.

The committee also expressed itself as being in favor of the appointment of itinerant instructors in agriculture for high schools. A report of the summer school was received and it was shown that about one hundred teachers have completed the various courses in agriculture, nature study, school gardening, elementary science, household sciences, arts and manual training and a number of these who have satisfactorily completed the second year's work were recommended for diplomas.

School fairs, rural education associations, school gardens and boys' and girls' clubs were among the other matters under discussion by the meeting.

Much Stealing In Germany

Farm Live Stock No Longer Safe In The Field

Insecurity is increasing in a disquieting manner in Germany, particularly in the country regions. Thefts of all kinds of field produce and foodstuffs occur frequently. The farm live stock in the meadows is no longer safe. Cattle, sheep and pigs are stolen or slaughtered in the fields and the meat and the hides carried off. Bands of watchmen are being formed of old men.

Nemesis Of Zeppelins

The world's most powerful searchlight, that invented by Elmer A. Sperry of Brooklyn, is 10 feet high, its mirror has a diameter of 5 feet and it weighs three tons, according to the Popular Science Monthly. Its beam is as brilliant as the sun at 8 o'clock in the morning or 4 in the afternoon, New York latitude, and you can read a newspaper by its light thirty miles away. The heat of its focussed beam is so intense that it will set paper afire at a distance of 250 feet. It has a candle power more than one and a quarter billion.

Clouds Lower Over Rumania

Was Betrayed by German Spies in Russia

Of the many sad stories written by this war none is more tragic than that of Rumania, and now it appears that another bloody page is to be appended, for Mackensen with a powerful army has made another attack on the Rumanian front. He hopes to do in Moldavia what he did in Wallachia, and the outlook is far from bright. Rumania has a good army, well trained, properly supplied, now, and as brave as any in the world. In the beginning of the war the bravery of her army was not open to question, but it was not properly equipped. Such necessary weapons as anti-aircraft guns and others that have been invented in the past three years were not in the possession of the Rumanian army when the war began. Therefore, it was easy for the Germans to bombard Bucharest from the skies, and this city probably suffered more than any other capital that has been under fire since the beginning of the struggle.

Rumania has not been extended the sympathy that her misfortunes merit, probably because we do not understand the position of affairs and perhaps because it has been insidiously misrepresented by agents of the Kaiser. Rumania hesitated so long on the brink of war that the idea became general that she was weighing opposite bribes. Then her sudden rush into Austrian territory and her avowed purpose of annexing lands now belonging to the dual monarchy made outsiders suppose that her participation in the struggle was due to a cold-blooded determination to make a profit. When disaster overhauled the Rumanian army some pseudo critics pointed out that had she not been so eager to invade Austrian territory she would have been in a better position to defend her own. Without going into the merits of these questions, we have learned since the Russian revolution that Rumania was cold-bloodedly betrayed by Germany by the Kaiser's representatives at Petrograd. The chief of them was at that time Premier Stuermer, whose very German name ought to have been a warning.

Rumania, though she hesitated long before entering the war, did not finally enter it at the time her own military authorities advised. They realized that more time was needed to fully prepare, but from Russia came assurances of the complete co-operation of a Russian army. There were sharp warnings, Rumania, in fact, entered the war at the exact moment the German general staff desired. When the Rumanian army was hopelessly involved in Transylvania the movement of Russian troops to their aid was stopped by the German general staff. It was not occupied nor did the Russian army promised in Dobruja ever reach its destination. We know now that troop trains for no reason that could be then understood did not arrive; that the Russian armies were abruptly deprived of their supplies, and that the loyal efforts of their commanders were hampered by the French mission, say to King Ferdinand: "Sire, we have been betrayed and the treason comes from Petrograd."

Writing in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Carl W. Ackerman, formerly a correspondent with the various German armies, says that on December 1 the Rumanian general staff issued its plan of battle for the defence of Bucharest, a document of the greatest importance, and on the same day it was in the hands of the German general who was to command the attack. The battle was yet a couple of days off, and the Germans, knowing the Rumanian plan of defence, were able to make their own arrangements and utterly overwhelm the defenders. German spies betrayed Rumania in Bucharest and in Petrograd. Nevertheless, in spite of great disasters, their generals have been skilful enough and their troops staunch enough to extricate themselves from a perilous position and to hold the armies of Falkenhayn and Mackensen in check for more than six months.

Probably the Rumanians can continue to hold back the Teuton armies if there is no radical alteration in the present general situation, that is to say, if the Russian supporting armies remain firm. But as the New York Times pertinently observes, Rumania is again faced with treachery. This time it is not the treachery of a highly placed Russian. It is the treachery of a Socialistic Russian soldier, the Russian, continue to retreat in Galicia and Bukovina, the position of the Rumanian army will become desperate indeed. Already it would appear that the gateway to the province of Moldavia has been opened. In Moldavia itself there is a considerable Russian army, and this army, apparently, has not had its morale undermined by the Socialistic propaganda, although the other day one mutinous regiment was surrounded and disbanded by loyal regiments, and a couple of others were reported to have "voluntarily retired."

With an Empty Revolver

8763 Lance-Corporal James Welch, Royal Berkshire regiment, on entering the enemy trench he killed one man after a severe hand-to-hand struggle. Armed with only an empty revolver, Welch then chased four of the enemy across the open and captured them single handed. He handled his machine gun with the utmost fearlessness, and more than once went into the open fully exposed to heavy fire at short range, to search for and collect ammunition and spare parts in order to keep his guns in action, which he succeeded in doing for over five hours till wounded by a shell.—From Recent V.C. Awards.

Eastern Nation's Discovery

The Eastern nations, which are far more pestered by flies than we are, have discovered how much flies dislike blue. The Arabs treat their houses with a kind of light blue wash, and the Japanese hang curtains of blue glass beads and bamboo at the entrance of their baker and butcher shops. These curtains let the air in and the flies, should there be any in the room, pass out between the blue beads towards the light, but they do not re-enter.

New Ideas Developed

Marked Development Along Scientific Lines Since War Began

"The war has stimulated science wonderfully," said Guglielmo Marconi, senator of Italy and member of the Italian commission to the United States. Nikola Greely-Smith writes in the New York Evening World.

"I cannot say that war is good in any sense, but one of the effects of the present one has been the development of new ideas and the obliteration of difficulties in many fields of science. The war has put the wireless to work in many new directions, on submarines, for instance, and we have learned how to control the atmosphere through which it passes to a degree which would have been impossible a few years ago. War has developed flying to an enormous extent and will extend its uses more and more.

"Do you believe in the practicability of transatlantic passenger travel by triplane and in the commercial submarine service after the war?" I asked the inventor of the wireless telegraph.

"I think that the commercial triplane for long distance passenger travel is a practicable thing," he answered. "I do not believe that the submarine will be used for ocean travel in time of peace. Why go under the water when you can travel on its surface?"

"One might ask why go over the water when one can travel on its surface?" I replied.

"No," the inventor retorted, "that is not quite the same thing. A flying machine eliminates dangers, obstacles, distances. It shortens travelling. One can fly from New York to Chicago, for instance, in a straight line through the air, while on the surface you have to make many twists and turns and so lose much time. I do not think the submarine will ever be used successfully for commerce.

"But I believe that the submarine problems is the most serious presented by the war and I do not believe in letting people become unduly optimistic about its solution," Senator Marconi concluded. "I do not want to discuss the probable duration of the war, but I know that it will end victoriously for the Allies."

"The contribution of Italy to the cause of democracy is not so widely understood in America as we would like to have it.

"It was Italy's declaration of neutrality that enabled France to withdraw a million men from the Italian frontier, and it was this million men that enabled it to fight and win the battle of the Marne. Italy never intended to join Prussia in a war of aggression, but it might have kept France in doubt a million French soldiers in arms where they were not needed."

Burden of War Borne By British

Raising Huge Sums by Taxation in Order to Carry on War

Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade, in a talk with the Associated Press discussed Britain's war expenditure in hope that a better idea of its details might serve to show the people what a tremendous war burden the people of Great Britain have cheerfully shouldered.

"In the period from April 1, 1914, to August 4, 1917, the British government total expenditure has been \$26,378,000,000," Lord Robert declared. "Nearly one fifth of this expenditure, or \$5,220,000,000, has been advanced to our allies."

"How does this list the ordinary citizens? Well, we raised a considerable part of this expenditure by taxation and taxation per head in Great Britain has increased from less than \$18 per year before the war to \$61 yearly at present. Of this average \$61 which every man, woman and child pays annually to the government \$50 is collected by direct taxation, namely income tax, excess profits tax, stamp tax and death duties or inheritance tax.

"The other \$11 comes from indirect taxation namely customs or excise. We are now raising \$510,000,000 yearly by direct taxation and \$335,000,000 by indirect taxation."

Wireless Controls Mine

Johns Hopkins Expert Perfects Submarine Device

After considerable experimental work in an endeavor to perfect a new type of mine, electrically controlled and discharged by means of a powerful wireless apparatus placed at a distance from the mine itself, a device which would enable one submarine to destroy another, Dr. J. B. Whitehead, of the Johns Hopkins university electrical department, is said to have brought his labors to a successful termination. The mine can be directed upon whatever course its operator may desire, and can be exploded by pressing a button, the wireless waves being employed both in directing it and in its explosion. The advantage that such a mine would have over the ordinary torpedo used by the submarine lies in the improbability of failure to hit the target or of non-explosion after the target is struck.—Electrical Review.

Eastern Nation's Discovery

The Eastern nations, which are far more pestered by flies than we are, have discovered how much flies dislike blue. The Arabs treat their houses with a kind of light blue wash, and the Japanese hang curtains of blue glass beads and bamboo at the entrance of their baker and butcher shops. These curtains let the air in and the flies, should there be any in the room, pass out between the blue beads towards the light, but they do not re-enter.

READY FOR ACTION, BRITISH NAVY AWAITS DAWN OF "THE DAY"

DESTROYERS PLOW SEA WATCHING FOR ENEMY

Night After Night And Month After Month The Units Of The Fleet Patrol The Coasts, Waiting For The Enemy Ships To Put In An Appearance

She was a torpedo boat destroyer—long, lean, low and black. That is, she was black where the salt of the sea had not bitten deep enough to turn her paint a neutral color, or where patches of red rust did not show. Fairly battered by wind and weather, she was now getting a worse battering than ever, says Answers, London, in a recent feature article on the work of the British navy.

The elements strove to turn her back into harbors; mines and other submerged dangers sought to end her existence; but still she pressed on, carrying out her monotonous work faithfully and well.

On her bridge, clad in his oldest clothes, hidden under a thick, duffel suit, with an ear protecting hood, this, in turn, being hidden under an oilskin which utterly refused to keep out the wet any longer, because of its suddenness—was her commanding officer, a mere boy lieutenant not more than 25 years old. His second in command was a sub-lieutenant, who had as yet to make the acquaintance of a razor.

At the wheel was the coxswain—a bearded, trustworthily, weather-hardened petty officer. He knew his boat—knew her every whim and trick. Years of practice in the fat times of peace had taught him exactly what she might be expected to do under certain conditions, when she must be bullied and when persuaded. He had brought her from under the bows of big, spreading cruisers, when their knife-like stems had slammed her under the lee of a water-logged, wallowing oilskin in the heart of a gale, and held her alongside till the oilskin's crew could leap to the destroyers deck and safety.

Then, also on the bridge, was the signalman—a mighty man of knowledge, specialized in his own particular job, and taking tips from nobody. Never was a signal in that flotilla that he didn't see and add know the meaning of. The international code of that conventional medium was a two ships of all nationalities—was at his fingers' ends.

On deck, each at his station, was the watch on duty. At gun and torpedo tube they clung and swung and crouched, each peering into the night. Every gun was loaded; the pressure of a trigger would belch forth death and steel. Every torpedo tube was swung outboard, and the torpedo heads peered forth over the dark waters as intently as any of her crew.

Like all other destroyers, she refused to ride the waves. Even at twenty knots an hour she sliced through them, so that her deck was eternally wet. Ever a few inches of sea water surged along them, swirling and curling round the seamen's feet, and occasionally, when the destroyer bowed her proud head to the ocean, a wave bigger than the rest swept along, tearing at the lashings which secured fittings to their places, grabbing at knees and ankles, seeking to drag down to its ever hungry depths some sacrificial victim. At these times men passed the bight of a rope around their waists and the nearest solid thing, gun crews clung tenaciously to elevating and training wheels, tube crews hugged their weapons with a closeness that was almost amorous. Then, as the danger passed, a snigger of peering past.

"Another milestone! Ain't we licking 'em up?"

The gunner—a seasoned warrant officer, who had worked his way upward from boyhood—passed along the decks as opportunity offered, clinging to a 3-inch thick grass hawser, stretched between bridge and after gun support, to act as a lifeline.

His job was to keep an eye on everything; to see that all was eternally ready in case of the need for sudden action. On him devolved the responsibility for opening fire as soon as any dark shadows came out of the surrounding blackness, for the rule of the night at sea in these strenuous times is "Fire first; ask questions afterwards."

But, often enough, there is no fire, afterwards in which to put queries. Also, by means of their own, fellow destroyers aver the possibility of being fired into by friends, so all is well in that direction.

In the stokeholds, grimy men, clad in the blackest of attire, work in a dim atmosphere that occasionally glows redly as a furnace door is flung open, in order to feed an ever crying fire—for this is none of your oilboats that you eat fuel through a tube and a disintegrating spray, but one of the older type, which burns black diamonds, and whose every ounce of steam is the result of giant labors. And as they work they balance themselves uncanily, for a chance roll might send a man reeling against the black boiler faces, and before he could actually realize what had happened his arm might be half roasted.

On the mess deck, battered down, and with the white painted walls exuding sweat in streams, the watch below make the best of their four hours off duty. Some are stretched along the lockers, trying to rest. They know they cannot sleep, and the work they put in as they try to keep their prone position, in spite of the boat's motion, is far harder than that of those at gun or tube.

One man has dug out a battered old melodeon, a second has unearthed a mouth organ, from which at least a full octave is missing, and these weird instruments lead the

choruses of the happy sailor men. Music hall songs; plantation ditties, ballads of the old, old sea and its ships. "Keep the Home Fires Burning"—this last with a touch of mockery at the expense of the extinguished mess deck stove. And then, as the newer things are exhausted, they fall back upon the favorite hymns, known and beloved of all sailor men. And, though the end of each verse may be punctuated by a hollow groan of the straining hull, as she surges amid the welter of waters, there is little or no irreverence.

Night after night, month after month, destroyers patrol the coasts, waiting and watching for the enemy who may take it into his head to try a "hussar thrust"—a dashing raid upon our defenses. Night after night they keep their vigil, without rest or sound or sight to break the monotony of the black, bleak hours. Then, at last along there comes one midnight the loom of a long, low shape, like themselves—a shape which hurries and makes no signal. Follows, then, instant activity. Gun flashes tear the blackness to shreds, searching light beams stab and turn it to broadest day. And, if fate is kind, another enemy craft is removed from the list of its navy.

For ourselves, a battered funnel, half a dozen holes in deck and bulkhead, three inches of print in the newspapers, and a couple of weeks in dockyard hands, during which time the crew enjoy once more "the blessings of the land and the fruits of their labor."

Then—sea again! Patrol night after night, watching and waiting for the dawning of "The Day," praying that it may not long tarry.

Alberta's Exports To United States

Huge Increase Shown in Trade With Southern Neighbors

The report of the American Consul for the Calgary district, which comprises that part of Alberta south of Edmonton and north of Lethbridge, shows that during the three months ending June 30th the value of the exports to the United States from this district amounted to \$1,029,650.15. This represents an increase of almost \$800,000 over the corresponding period of last year. The larger increase was shown in wheat, the figures being \$527,822.34 as compared with \$479,340.41 in 1916. A remarkable increase is shown in hides, the figures being \$105,780.21, as compared with \$62,278.56 in the corresponding period of 1916. Between April 1 and June 30th the United States also received from this part of Alberta potatoes to the value of \$40,814.24, the exports of this commodity during the corresponding period of last year were nil.

High Prices For Years

Farm Products Will Bring High Prices for Years After Peace Is Declared

Speaking to the Western Canada Irrigation Association at Maple Creek, Honorable W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, predicted that high prices for farm products would continue for years after the establishment of peace. Surplus stocks had been exhausted, and it would take a long time to restore them. In the rush to produce every bushel possible during the war, Mr. Motherwell thought that in some cases the best agricultural methods were not being followed, and he urged all farmers to practice the best methods, so that the production might be kept up, not merely for a year or two, but for many years to come. He pointed out that the depletion of the European herds would have a serious effect upon the fertility of the soil of that country, and that Western Canada must be prepared to do its share toward supplying food products for the world.

Stop Auto Joy Riding in the U. S.

Warning of the policy of drastic action by the federal government to stop excessive pleasure use of automobiles during the war in order that the gasoline needs of the United States and its allies may be met is given in a statement issued by Director Van H. Manning, of the bureau of mines by which he asks the co-operation of automobile owners in stopping the practice.

Enough gasoline to care for the requirements of America and perhaps that of its allies will be saved, in the opinion of Mr. Manning, "if automobile owners of the country will stop unnecessary and extravagant pleasure riding and if owners and dealers handle this fuel in a careful and economical manner."

Cost of Neutrality

Nine hundred and thirty-three Scandinavian ships have been destroyed by torpedoes or mines since the beginning of the war, according to the Aftenbladet. Of this number Norway lost 600, Denmark 187 and Sweden 146. The number of Scandinavian seamen lost in these disasters was about 500.

"I couldn't serve as juror, Judge; one look at that fellow convinces me he's guilty."

"Sh-h—that's the attorney for the state."—Passing Show.

Fruit Demonstration AT Ramsay's Busy Stores THIS WEEK

Big display of Washington and B.C.
Products at CARLOAD PRICES.

Follow the crowd to Ramsay's that is where you meet them.

J. A. RAMSAY
Gleichen—"The Busy Stores"—Cluny

St. HILDA'S LADIES COLLEGE

CALGARY.
Established Residential and Day
School for girls
Every educational facility provided. Students prepared
for the University and for examinations of the Royal Academy
of Music, London, England.
Art, Voice Culture, Domestic Science, Physical,
Culture, Dramatic Art, Etc.
The school aims at the moral as well as the intellectual
development of its students with a view to a high standard
of efficiency. A thoroughly qualified staff.
School reopens Tuesday, September 11th, 1917.
For prospectus, apply
MISS L. SHIBLEY, B. A., Principal
830 12th Ave. W. Calgary

Belgium Relief Thanks

Mrs. Mallory, treasurer of the Belgium Relief Fund, desires to most sincerely thank all those who so generously contributed to the fund at the dance on the 11th inst. when the sum of \$45.75 was netted. She also thanks the Musical Eckhardt orchestra for supplying such excellent music free of charge for the dance and Mr. Griesbach for the free use of the Opera House. Also the Council for free lights and Mr. Gobel, who cheerfully worked behind the gay scene at the electric light plant, although he had been working eighteen hours each day for weeks.

Thanks is also due Mr. Ramsbottom for contributions amounting to \$8.

Monday Mrs. Mallory sent another \$50 to Treasurer J. H. Woods at Calgary, who will forward it to the starving children in Belgium.

Without a great deal of effort Mrs. Mallory has placed in the treasury altogether \$252.85 since she was good enough to take over the work, which is very good all considered. However, she has now the promised assistance of the Women's Institute to put on a dance so soon as the busy season is over, and a number of young men have offered to meet all the expenses. She also has several other plans for the fall and winter to entertain the public and raise funds for the little Belgium boys and girls.

A. G. Edwards has disposed of his farm at Cluny and announces that on October 8th he has instructed T. H. Beach to sell by auction all of his horses, cattle, farm machinery and household goods. This may be the biggest sale of the season as Mr. Edwards is operating on an extensive scale.

Miss E. Bell Larkin, the pioneer insurance girl of the west, returned from a trip to Pacific coast points. She has signed up to take charge of the business management of Chau-tauqua for three months.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Curran have returned to Gleichen after touring the United States for about fourteen months, but finding no better country than this. Mr. Curran may go in for sheep ranching.

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 15 word or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 15 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 15 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

LOST TIRE—Between Cluny and Telford's Maltese Cross tire for Ford car. \$5 reward, apply to Lee Robinson. 29

SITUATION WANTED—As cook in cook car. Phone R316 or write P. O. box 51, Gleichen. 27

STRAYED—From Crowfoot creek 3 heifers with suckling calf, 1 red cow 2 yearlings all branded on right ribs 74 \$25 reward W. J. Dunn, Ogden Alta. 29

SITUATION WANTED—By young married couple. A No. 1 reference furnished upon request. Man experienced gas engineer. Apply C. Cottell, Gleichen. 27

WANTED—Farm to rent, south of Gleichen with or without equipment, on cash or crop basis by reliable farmer. Apply W. S. Clyne or Call office. 28th

WANTED—Young man to assist in grocery department. Apply to Matthews & Kidney. 27

WANTED—Young lady capable of taking full charge of books, one having experience in stenography preferred. Apply Matthews and Kidney 28th

LOST—Wrist watch, Monday night somewhere along 3rd Ave. near Palace Hotel. For reward return to Miss Dora Brosseau, 24th

ESTRAY—Filly, 8 years old, white stripe on face, one white hind foot, branded BA on right thigh. \$10.00 reward for recovery. Apply to Fred Beggs, Majorville. 23rd

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of one bay horse, 3 years old, white star on forehead, one white hind foot, branded on right shoulder C. J. Christensen, Standard, Alta., one mile south and 1 1/2 east of Standard. 91

The CALL's circulation is the greatest in Alberta.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A. Saunders recently purchased John Arnold's farm east of town.

The Pacific Cold Storage is paying Calgary market prices for hogs.

If you want to buy furniture at a wholesale house and at wholesale prices see G. W. Evans.

The ladies of the Gleichen Red Cross acknowledge the donation by Mrs. C. A. Millie of \$1 and a pair of socks.

The United Producing Co. is to give another of its first-class shows in the Opera House on Thursday, October 4th, titled "Step Lively".

Last week Masters Douglas James and Rupert Hunter, under the kind care of Mister Fred. Williams, motored to Banff and brought back James Young's car.

E. D. Hardwick and wife returned last Tuesday from a trip to Chicago and other eastern points. He was attending a shipment of cattle he made to the Windy city.

It is reported that Const. Taylor formerly stationed at Gleichen with the R.N.W.M.P. and now at Calgary, is the happiest man on the force, twins having arrived at his home.

Since conscription became likely it is really wonderful how fond some young men have become of farm life. The lonely life on the prairie is much nicer than the ting of a Hun bullet.

Those people who require a quantity of household furniture can, by seeing Geo. W. Evans, have the opportunity of going to a wholesale house and buying at wholesale prices the furniture they require. Try it and see.

The many friends of Mrs. W. W. Brown will be pleased to learn that she has been successfully operated on in the Cleveland Hospital at Buffalo, N. Y. She is improving nicely and expects to return to Gleichen in about six weeks.

Monday next, Sept. 24, those interested in Red Cross work should go to the Opera House, where films will be shown of wounded Somme heroes in the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington, Kent, England. Showing that care and treatment of our wounded and the Ontario medical staff at work.

At the regular meeting of the Eastern Star to be held Friday, 28th inst., an official visit is expected from Mr. Hugh Ritchie of Banff, Grand Worthy Patron of the Grand Chapter of Alberta. Six candidates will be in line for initiation that evening and the ceremony will be followed by a social dance.

In aid of St. Andrew's church a social evening will be held by the members of the Women's Auxiliary at the residence of Mrs. Jowett, Blackfoot Agency, on Tuesday, September 25th. A programme of music, recitations, games, cards, etc., will be arranged and refreshments served. Admission 50 cents. Everybody welcome.

In connection with the Alberta Winter Fair in Calgary from Dec. 11th to 14th, \$1700.00 is to be given in cash and trophies for a "Baby Beef Competition" for boys and girls. Open to boys or girls over nine years and under seventeen and for pure bred or grade steers or heifers calved in 1916. Competitor must have fed, cared for and fitted his entry between Nov. 1st, 1917, and the date of the fair, and must personally exhibit the animal in the show ring when judged or paraded. Gleichen boys should win some of the prizes.

New subscribers to The Call may receive it from now to Dec. 31st, 1918, for \$1.50.

W. L. BROWN Carsland General Merchant

New shipment of fall wear has arrived and will be sold at reduced prices.

SUGAR

For September 8th and 15 will be sold at \$10.50 with \$25.00 orders.

A Return Ticket

To Calgary will be given with every \$40 order.

Highest market prices paid for butter and eggs

W. BROWN, - Carsland

Cement

Lime

A granary built of green wet lumber is not a granary. Grain is too valuable this year to let it go to waste. NEVER before have we had on hand such a fine DRY stock of ship-lap and drop siding.

Wood-fibre

Posts

The Crown Lumber Co.

C. B. Hyndman

AGENT,
GLEICHEN, - Phone 11 and 36

A. G. EDWARDS, CLUNY, - ALBERTA

AUCTION SALE

Having sold my farm I will offer at Unreserved Auction Sale my entire chattles comprising:

**HORSES,
CATTLE,
Farm Machinery,
HOUSEHOLD
EFFECTS, ETC.**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1917

Call at my farm at Cluny and inspect the Stock and Goods.

T. H. BEACH, - Auctioneer

Pioneer Social for Boys at the Front

A box social will be held in the Pioneer School, Sept. 28th. Proceeds to be sent to the local boys at the front for Xmas cheer.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dankworth of Craigantler desire to express their most sincere thanks to all those who tendered their help and sympathy to the above during their recent bereavements.

Standard Livery Stable

Having purchased the livery business from August Jensen, I wish to announce that it will be my aim to give the people of the Standard district the best service possible. Prompt service. Strict attention to your every want.

**Sam Brown
Standard, - Alta**



Operate

The churn, cream separator and other small machines by

DELCO-LIGHT

A simple, compact, efficient home electric lighting plant. It will supply all the light you require and ample power for small machines. Easy to care for, economical to run, and exceptionally reliable. It brings joy to every member of the family. Ask for a demonstration.

N. L. MCGOWN

Dealer, 307 8th Avenue West
CALGARY, - ALTA.

One of the noblest works of Creation is the man who always pays the printer; he is sure of a bunk in Paradise, with thornless roses for a pillow by night, and nothing but gold to look at by day.